#### ANOTHER VETO.

The Second Freedmon's Bureau Bill Disapproved—Legislation Justified by War-The Bureau Ensuited to limes of Peace-Bights of Citizenship to be Prosected by States—Baugers of Military Power—Civil Tribunals to Redress Primie Wrongs-Equality before the Law. Warnington, July 16.—The following is the Veto Mersage of the President, communicated to the House to-day:—
To the House of Representatives:—A careful

examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in orce and to amend an act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be con-sistent with the welfare of the country; and that it is clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning, without my signature, a similar measure which iginated in the Senate.

It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power. The act of which this bill is intended as amendations of the war-making power. tory was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cossution of hostilities, and the declaration of peace

It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the beneat of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation ms a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures. In the meantime, the questions arise, why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? And why, in time of peace, should mill ary tribunals be created to continue until "each State shall be fully restored in its constitu-tional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United

It was manifest, with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immounitie, and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of persons and property, should be conferred upon some ir bunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the Rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored; at that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of some such law.

Now, however, war has substantially ceased; the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted: the courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete, and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by law upon the freedman. Strong and stringent glards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person and property; and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals," now that the war has been brought to ciose.

The necessity no longer existing for such tribupals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and di-passionate men. Independently of the danger in representative republicanism of conferring upon the military, in time of peace, extraordinary powers, so care ully guarded againt by the patriots and statemen of the carber days of the republic, so frequently the ruin of Governm at stounded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights an liberties of the citizens, the question of practical economy earnes by commends itself to the consideration of the law making power. With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regar l tor their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt as to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public in-

debtedness. Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the Bureau by the fourteenth section of the bill. By the laws of the United States, and of the different States, competent Courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample redress is forded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, and without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights privileges, and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, tast conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and those miniary tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause el action; the one judicature administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion, it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the Courts and juries the protection of all civil rights, and the redress of all civil grievances.

The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessel in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent Rebeilion. I be lieve, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the as-ertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation or derangement incident to a long and bloo ly c vil While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary occurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the Bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act.

Besides the objections which I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advan-tage; and that the freedmen are employed for advancement of the personal ends of the officers instead of their own improvement and welfare, thus confirming the tears originally entertained by many, that the continuation of such a Bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corrup-tion, and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punshed, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights bill, now a law of the tand, and which will be taithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and may not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisd ction. By that act states, and not subject to any loreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or

involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purcuase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pams and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary not with-

By the provisions of the act foll protection is afforded, through the District Courts of the United States, to all persons injured, and whose privileges, as thus declared, are in any way impaired, and heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the pre-sent bill, the one being civil and the other mili-

By the sixth section of the bill herewith re-turned, certain proceedings, by which the lands in the "parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina," were sold and bid in, and after-wards disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, are ratified and confirmed. By the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections, provisions, by taw, are made for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bitl seems objectionable, as does also attempt to conter upon the Commissioner judicial powers, by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Consti totion which declares that no person "shall be deprived of life. liberty, or property without due process of law." As a general orinciple, such legislation is unsate, un vise, partial, and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom,

by this legi-lation, Congress seeks to benefit, The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subse quent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimants. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion, I sgain urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet, and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and tears that the national Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless of whether they pursue a life of indotence or labor, and regardless, also, of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

The bill is berewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for its final action.

Andrew Johnson. Washington, D. C., July 16, 1866.

### Action of Congress.

In the House, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Eliott moved that the message be laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and he gave notice that he would call it up to-day for action. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Niblack moved that two thousand extra

copies of the message be printed. Mr. Le Blond moved that twenty thousand extra copies be printed, as it was a very good document, and he suggested that perhaps it would be better to take action upon it immediately, as it might be too late to-morrow.

Mr. Enott said that he had no objection.

(Cries of "Now! now!") Mr. Rogers protested against taking the vote as the gentleman from Onio (Mr. Le Blond) had only been indulging in a little sar-

Mr. Ward suggested that the Democrats should choose their leader, and not confuse the House in this way. (Laughter.) Mr. Eliot moved that the vote by which the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, be reconsidered. The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the question to be Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?—on which the Constitution required the vote to be taken by yeas and

The vote was taken, and resulted in-yeas, 104; tays, 33; the Speaker having directed his own name to be called, and having yot d "yea." Excuses were made for the absence of a number of members, mostly on account sickness, and because a vote on the question was not anticipated yesterday.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, notwithstanding the objections of the President, the bill had again passed.

The appouncement was greeted with claoping of hands and other demonstrations of pleasure in the galleries. The following is the vote in ietail:-

Yeas.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, of Nevada, Ashley, of Onio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke, of Ohio, Clark, of Kansas, Jobb, Conkling, Cook, Dawes, Detrees, Detano, Demnig, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield Grinnell Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of lowa, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hubbell, of Ohio, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, Latin, Latham, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, or Ohio, Loan, Longvear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Mornil, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Pernam, Pike, Plants, Price, Bandall, of Kentucky, Rice, of Ma-sachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Scotteld, Shelinbarger, Spaloing, Stevens, Thaver, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aerman, Van Horn, of New York, Van Horn, of Mo., Ward, Warner, Washburn, of Ill., Washburn, of Mass., Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, of Lore, Wilson, of Mass. of Iowa, Wilson, of Pa., Windom, Woodbridge,

and Echuyler Collax, Speaker. Nays—Messis, Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, El-dridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding, Hogan, Humphreys, Johnson, Kerr, Kuyken-Hogan, Humphreys, Johnson, Kerr. Kuyken-dall. Le Blond, Marshail, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall, of Pa., Raymond, Ricter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Snanklin, Sit-greaves, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Washburne, of Ind., and Wright.

In the Senate, pending the discussion on the Pacific Rathroad bill, the Clerk of the House announced the action of the House on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved that the Senate postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, and proceed to the consideration of the bill returned

by the President. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, asked if it was desired to have action on the veto to-day.

Mr. Wilson said it was. Mr. Johnson-I have not seen the message yet. Mr. Sumner-It can be read. Mr. Johnson said he should object to the con-

sideration of the bill to-day. The motion to postpone the Pacific Ra Iroad bill prevailed, and the veto message was read.

The Chair stated the question to be—Shall the bill pass, the objection of the President not with

Mr. Johnson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and message until to-

Disagreed to—yeas, 13; nays, 30, as follows:— Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDou-gall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Sauisbury, and Van Wilde. 13

Van Winkle—13.

Nays—Messis. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conne-s, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, I ane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wil-Absent-Mesers, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, and

Wright-4.

So the Senate refused to postpone the bill and

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, took the floor in opposition to the vetoed bill. He alluded to the reports of General Steadman on the conduct of the Bureau in the South, and delended the character of General Steadman from what he termed the attack of partisan enemies. He then spoke against the Bureau as oppressive and full

of fraud, corruption, and outrage.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said a grateful people would reward Andrew Johnson with its highest honors for his opposition to the unconstitutional legislation of the present Congress. He discussed the bill at some length, characterizing it as unwarranted and unconstitutional He did not believe in public or private repudia-tion; but if Congress persisted in this kind of legislation, if burdens were to be imposed for the objects proposed in this bill, a party would yet seek for office on a platform of repudiation. Even now he believed there were in the North men who would like to see that portion of the debt which accrued for the support of negroes wiped out.

The vote was then taken on the question. Shall the bill be passed, the President's objections notwithstanding? It was as follows:— Yeas-Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trum-bull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and

Yates—33.
Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle,
Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Biddle, Saulsbury, and Van Win-Absent—Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, and Wright—3.
The Chair, in aunouncing the vote, said that
the bill, having received a two-thirds vote in both

# Houses, he (Mr. Foster) proclaimed it a law, not withstanding the objections of the President. LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Heated Term-A Case of Cholera-The Division in the Union Party-Designs of the Conservatives, Etc. EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1866. We are in the midst of intensely hot weather. To-day is the hottest of the season thus far experienced. The thermometer is now up to 98 degrees in the shade. It is too warm to go to church. The bells were ringing yesterday, but few obeyed their summons. Scarcely any one can be seen on the streets. The paramount or absorbing thought of each mind is how to keep ocol. None have yet learned the secret.

Yesterday and last night the atmosphere was equally oppressive, the mercury ranging from 96 to 100 in the shade and 120 in the sun. Fortunately, with all this, good health prevails. We are entirely free from cholera. The only case thus far, in our city, was that of Mr. Mana, some four or five weeks ago, who came from New York with the seeds of the disease in him. Our city authorities and citizens generally are observing great caution in the way of cleanliness and approved precautions, and it is hoped, by persisting in this course, we may escape entirety.

There appears to have sprung up a fresh excitement in politics. I regret to notice, how-ever, that the rupture in the Union party emains unabated, and promises to continue. It is distinctly and irreconcilably divided into two fact ons, one called the straight-out or radical wing, the other conservative. The former approves and will cling to the reconstruction policy the majority in Congress, the other supports President Johnson.

I may as well tell you the truth in reference to this matter now as at any other time. It is this:-If the old Democrats are permitted to vote at our coming elections, uniting as they will with the conservatives or Johnson party, they will carry Maryland by not less than twenty thousand majority. Whether this be a welcome fact or not, it is nevertheless true. There will be no real usue made by the Democrats as a party in our State; but should the Democracy in future gain the ascendancy, it will wholly and entirely absorb the conservatives of the which by many wiil ceived and their purposes thwarted when too late to make amends. The paramount contest is to again restore the Democratic party to power. This done, scapegoats will be made of conservatives, and the true Union men of the nation thwarted in all they so ardently desire with reference to a recon struction of our country upon a purely loyal basis. Better, in my judgment, that radicalism such as fought out the war, conquered the Re beilion, and subdued treason, should be relied upon, than trust that old wily sergent, Demo cracy, waich was instrumental in bringing on the war, and would, it it could, have destroyed republican liberty together with the Union.

The proposed conservative National Convention to assemble in Philadelphia, is much talked or. So long as Montgomery Blair, and other men similarly steeped in political dishonesty, are its prime movers, I can have no faith in it. It is a deep-haid scheme, a gigantic trick to regalvanize Locolocoism. There are too many hypocrites, too many traitors, too many old Hunkers, and too many men who aided and abetted the Rebellion, in this movement to make it worthy of confidence. If the name of Democracy can be torever sunk, and the party bearing that name blotted out of existence, and a broad, liberal, loyal, patriotic, honest party

formed in its stead, then good may follow. We cannot, however, afford to entrust the future destinies of this Government, just saved from destruction at so vast a sacruice of blood and treasure, to the very hands who, a few years ago, attempted to destroy it, and would have done so but for the lack of physical power. Every body knows the Democrats of the North will not abandon their old organization. are simply playing a game to secure the Middle, border States. The entire South sympathises with and will vo'e for that party. of securing at its hands some future day such favors as may enable them to eventuall achieve their independence. Let Union men be on their guard.

It is dangerous to trifle or affiliate with those who call traitors to their aid. It is a significant fact that men here and elsewhere who were anxious for the success of the Rebellion, and are still bitter in their denunciations of Union party—are in reality enemies of the Union -may be found foremost and most active in their endeavors to restore the Democratic party. So long as your numble servant lives and retains his senses, he will never unite himself with any political movement having at its head men like Montgomery Blair and others of similar stripe, were leaders of the Democracy during the past half century. I want new men, honest men, men of unquestionable patriotism—men who never faltered in the cause of their country-to be my leaders.

WHOSE CRILD IS IT?—When Sherman's army stopped at Smithfield, North Carolina, about fifteen months since, there was found with it a hitle girl, five or six years of age, of bright countenance and pleasant ways, evidently well-bred thus tar, who, the soldiers said, followed them from South Carolina, Georgis, or Tea-nessee. The corps to which this little girl seemed attached camped near the house of a lady who had a little girl of nearly the same age, and the two little ones became so tondly attached that the lady induced the soldiers to give the child to her, and she has been with her

The child has dark eyes, and is quite pretty. She had been so long with the army that she could give no intelligible account of her home. The lady who has possession of this little wanperer is very much attached to her, and treats her in every way as her own daughter. Parties interested are referred to the "Baptist Minister," Smithfield, Johnston county, North Carolina.— Charleston Courier.

Hon. Thaddens Stevens and the U. S. STEAM ENGINE PACKING Senate-Interesting Correspondence.

Hon, Thabbeus Struents—Bear Sir:—The un-dersigned, your triends, will be pleased to know it you will consent to be a candidate for the office of United States Senator. Believing that the honer of our state requires that we should be represented by our ablest men, and that the Republican party will delight to honor the statesman who has advocated the principles of therty longer than any other man in the National liberty longer than any other man in the National Councils, and whose abilities are as much the object of admiration of the whole country as of pride in your immediate constituency, we are anxious to have the privilege of supporting you for that position. We respectfully request an answer to our question at an early day.

A. E. Roberts, B. Champneys, John Cooper, C. S. Kaudman, Samuel Evans, James Myers, Philip Gossler, J. W. Fisher, E. Billingfelt, George Bople, A. Bruner, Etw. K. Smith, Samuel W. Mifflin, Joseph Midlin, Joseph H. Black, Thomas Celling, M. W. Gras, Samuel Black, Thomas Collins, H. W. Gray, Samuel Shoch, Washington Righter, James Barber, J. G. Hess, Jacob S. Strine, Philip Shriner, Samuel Wright, Benjamin Haldeman, William G. Case, John B. Livingston, O. J. Dickey, J. M. W. Geist, R. A. Baer, John A. Hiestand, A. C. Reinoehl, George Martin, J. B. Amwake. July 11th, 1866,

Washington, July 13, 1866.—A. E. Roberts, B. Champneys, and others, -Gentlemen: -I have received your kind letter asking me to allow the use of my name as a candidate for United States

I believe that office (when tendered) is not to be declined without some strong reason. But it has always been my opinion that no man should make himself a candidate for it, or take any part in the canvass. A person fit for that position ought to be discoverable without notice from himself or recognized agent. This, however, is a matter of taste about which there is a difference of opinion, and is not intended as a criticism upon others, but only to account for my own Thanking you for your constant friendship,

am your obedient servant, etc., THADDEUS STEVENS.

A TEST FOR PEBBLES .- The London Spectator youches for the excellence of an instrument for testing pebbles invented by an opt clan in Eng-If the lens to be tested by it is of glass, the spectator cannot see through it at all; if a good pebble, he can see as through an even piece of topaz; but if bad, his eye is distracted by all the colors of the prism.

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